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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/710,487	07/14/2004	Jerry W. Culpepper	72793/00018	4486	
23380 7	7590 07/18/2006		EXAM	EXAMINER	
TUCKER, ELLIS & WEST LLP			BUGG, GEORGE A		
1150 HUNTIN 925 EUCLID A	IGTON BUILDING AVENUE		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
CLEVELAND	O, OH 44115-1414		2612		
			DATE MAILED: 07/18/200	6	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

			A)
	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/710,487	CULPEPPER ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	George A. Bugg	2612	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address	•
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period was precised to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communicat D (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 M	ay 2006.		
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E	•		is
Disposition of Claims			•
4) Claim(s) <u>1-3,5-10 and 12</u> is/are pending in the	application.	•	
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw	• •		
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.	•		
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-3,5-10 and 12</u> is/are rejected.			
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.			
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	r election requirement.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.		
10) The drawing(s) filed on <u>08 May 2006</u> is/are: a)		by the Examiner.	
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See	e 37 CFR 1.85(a).	
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct	ion is required if the drawing(s) is ob	jected to. See 37 CFR 1.12	1(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a))-(d) or (f).	
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents	s have been received.		
2. Certified copies of the priority documents		on No.	
3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the prior			
application from the International Bureau	•		
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	ed.	
Attachment(s)	<u></u> ·		
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary		
 Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ate Patent Application (PTO-152)	
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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claim 1 recites the limitation "the location beacon" in the last two lines of the claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Double Patenting

1. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

2. Claims 1-3, 5-10, and 12 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-3, 5-10, 12-17,

19-24, and 26-28 of copending Application No. 10/710,485. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications are drawn to asset locating systems utilizing cellular communication, as well as GPS, central monitoring, mapping, and reporting for tracking a stolen asset.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

With respect to the two copending Applications 10/710,485, and 10/710,487 respectively, both are drawn to locating a selected asset, or isolating its position, within a cellular communication area, and both utilize primary and secondary location information for accomplishing this task. The subtle difference between the two applications is that one system receives the secondary location information from a portable transmission system, while the other receives its secondary location information from a location beacon. While the secondary location information is coming from different transmission devices, the functionality of two systems is basically the same. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to utilize a portable transmitter, or fixed location beacon, because both are functionally equivalent and readily available systems.

Examiner's Notes

With regard to independent claims 1, 8, 15, and 22, of <u>US Application</u>

10/710,485 prior art fails to teach or suggest a method or system, with instructions

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stored on a computer readable medium, and further implemented by the computer stored thereon, wherein asset location is carried out by linking a portable transmitter to a selected asset and initiating a cellular communication from the portable transmitter to an associated device controller. Communicating to the device controller primary location information representative of a cellular area from which the cellular communication is made, and then initiating a secondary location system in accordance with the primary location information. At this point, secondary location information is then broadcast from the portable transmitter and received into a tracking system wherein, a location of the selected asset is determined, in accordance with data generated, as a function of a strength of the signal, associated with the secondary location information received therein.

Conclusion

3. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

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the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to George A. Bugg whose telephone number is (571) 272-2998. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 9:00-6:30, and every other Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Daniel Wu can be reached on (571) 272-2964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

George A Bugg Examiner Art Unit 2612

July 5, 2006

SUPERVISORY PATENT/EXAMINER

7/10/06